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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARK MOSES,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
INNOPRISE SOFTWARE, et al.,  
Defendants.

No. C -12-05271 EDL

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART MOTION  
TO DISMISS AND DENYING MOTION  
FOR SANCTIONS**

Before the Court are Defendants Harris Systems USA, Inc., and N. Harris Computer Corporation's ("the Harris Defendants") Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint (Dkt. 81) and Motion for Sanctions (Dkt. 82). For the reasons stated at the hearing and set forth below, the Court grants in part the Harris Defendants' motion to dismiss and denies their motion for sanctions. The Court dismisses Plaintiff's claim for breach of employment agreement without leave to amend as to that claim and as to successor liability with respect to any other claim. Plaintiff only has limited claims against the Harris Defendants in this case for quantum meruit and fraud. (See Dkt. 77.) The Court will not, however, require Plaintiff to file another amended complaint at this time. The Court declines to award sanctions.

**I. Background**

The background for this case is set forth in the Court's prior orders dismissing Plaintiff's original and first amended complaints. (Dkt. 53, 77.) The gravamen of Plaintiff's case is that Defendants Innoprise Software, Inc., ("Innoprise") and Dennis Harward, its principal, owe Plaintiff approximately \$71,500 in back pay. On July 2, 2012, Plaintiff filed a complaint in state court against Innoprise, Harward Investments, Inc., Dennis Harward, Ann Harward, the Harris Defendants, and MS Govern Co. The complaint contained claims for: (1) breach of employment agreement; (2)

1 breach of contract; (3) quantum meruit; (4) fraud; and (5) transfer in fraud of creditor. Plaintiff  
2 alleged generally that Defendants owe him back pay for work he performed for Innoprise prior to  
3 being terminated when the Harris Defendants purchased Innoprise's assets. Plaintiff sought \$84,000  
4 in salary and statutory damages. Defendants timely removed the case to this Court.

5 The Court dismissed Plaintiff's complaint with leave to amend in part on July 26, 2013. The  
6 Court dismissed Plaintiffs' breach of employment agreement, breach of contract, and quantum  
7 meruit claims against the Harris Defendants without leave to amend and dismissed Plaintiff's fraud  
8 and fraudulent transfer claims against them with leave to amend. Plaintiff filed a first amended  
9 complaint on August 9, 2013, which continued to allege breach of employment agreement, breach of  
10 contract, quantum meruit, fraud, and fraudulent transfer against the Harris Defendants. Unlike in the  
11 original complaint, Plaintiff alleged in the first amended complaint ("FAC") that the Harris  
12 Defendants were liable as successors in interest to Innoprise. (FAC ¶¶ 47-48, 54, Dkt. 54.) Plaintiff  
13 also alleged new facts regarding quantum meruit and fraud, despite the Court having dismissed the  
14 former against the Harris Defendants with prejudice. (FAC ¶ 67.)

15 The Court dismissed the FAC with leave to amend in part on November 13, 2013. (Dkt 77.)  
16 Among other things, the Court stated that "[t]o the extent that the FAC contains contract claims  
17 against the Harris Defendants, the Court dismisses these claims without leave to amend." (Id. at 1.)  
18 The Court also dismissed the fraudulent transfer claim against the Harris Defendants without leave  
19 to amend. The Court further dismissed "any claims against the Harris Defendants brought under a  
20 successor liability theory with leave to amend." (Id.)

21 On December 6, 2013, Plaintiff filed a second amended complaint ("SAC"). (Dkt. 79.) The  
22 SAC largely repeats the allegations of the FAC and contains claims for breach of employment  
23 agreement under successor liability, quantum meruit, and fraud against the Harris Defendants. It is  
24 unclear from the face of the SAC whether it alleges breach of contract and fraudulent transfer  
25 against the Harris Defendants. The SAC also contains new allegations regarding Plaintiff's alter ego  
26 theory with respect to the Harward Defendants (SAC ¶¶ 4, 9, 52 60, 102) and Defendants' alleged  
27 scheme to defraud unsecured creditors such as Plaintiff (Id. ¶¶ 59-62.)

28 Plaintiff also makes new allegations regarding his theory that the Harris Defendants are

1 liable as successors in interest to Innoprise. (Id. ¶¶ 48, 49, 64.) Plaintiff alleges that after the Harris  
2 Defendants purchased Innoprise's assets, they operated as a "continuation of the business as  
3 previously operated as Innoprise" and changed only the name of the payee on contracts. (Id. ¶¶ 48,  
4 49, 64.) According to Plaintiff, the Harris Defendants issued a press release stating that "[t]he  
5 Innoprise software assets are being purchased by Harris, & the Innoprise employees will work for a  
6 newly formed subsidiary affiliated with Harris' MS Govern local government business unit.  
7 Innoprise will continue to sell, develop, enhance, support and service the Innoprise flagship  
8 solutions." (Id. ¶ 49.) Plaintiff also alleges that the Harris Defendants advertise for employees on  
9 the Internet as "Innoprise." Further, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Dennis Harward was an officer  
10 of the Harris Defendants as of the effective date of the asset transfer agreement between the Harris  
11 Defendants and Innoprise. (Id. ¶ 63)

12 The Harris Defendants moved to dismiss the breach of employment agreement, breach of  
13 contract, and fraudulent transfer claims against them in the SAC on December 23, 2014. They  
14 argued that the Court already dismissed these claims against them without leave to amend and that  
15 Plaintiff cannot plausibly plead successor liability. The Harris Defendants also moved to dismiss  
16 Plaintiff's fraud claim against them to the extent it contained allegations beyond the limited fraud  
17 claim that the Court allowed in its order on Plaintiff's FAC. The Harris Defendants further  
18 requested that the Court order Plaintiff to re-plead the remaining claims against them. The Harris  
19 Defendants also moved for sanctions against Plaintiff on the ground that he violated the Court's  
20 FAC order by realleging claims for breach of employment agreement, breach of contract, and  
21 fraudulent transfer in the SAC.

22 Plaintiff did not meaningfully oppose the Harris Defendants' motion to dismiss; rather he  
23 relied on his earlier opposition to the Harris Defendants' prior motion to dismiss the FAC, which is  
24 not responsive to the Harris Defendants' present arguments. Plaintiff opposed the Harris Defendants  
25 motion for sanctions. Plaintiff asserted that the SAC does not contain claims for breach of contract  
26 or fraudulent transfer and that the Court granted him leave to amend as to successor liability, which  
27 is the basis for his breach of employment agreement claim against the Harris Defendants. The Court  
28 held a hearing on the Harris Defendants' motions on February 18, 2014.

1       **II.     Discussion**2        A.     Standard of Review

3        A complaint will survive a motion to dismiss if it contains “sufficient factual matter . . . to  
4        ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678, (2009)  
5        (citing Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6)  
6        may be based on the lack of a cognizable legal theory or on the absence of sufficient facts alleged  
7        under a cognizable theory. Johnson v. Riverside Healthcare Sys., 534 F.3d 1116, 1121 (9th Cir.  
8        2008). The reviewing court’s “inquiry is limited to the allegations in the complaint, which are  
9        accepted as true and construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff.” Lazy Y Ranch Ltd. v.  
10       Behrens, 546 F.3d 580, 588 (9th Cir. 2008).

11       A court need not, however, accept as true the complaint’s “legal conclusions.” Iqbal, 556  
12       U.S. at 678. Conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences are insufficient to defeat a  
13       motion to dismiss. Fields v. Legacy Health Sys., 413 F.3d 943, 950 n.5 (9th Cir. 2005). “While  
14       legal conclusions can provide the framework of a complaint, they must be supported by factual  
15       allegations.” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 679. Thus, a reviewing court may begin “by identifying pleadings  
16       that, because they are no more than conclusions, are not entitled to the assumption of truth.” Id.

17       Courts must then determine whether the factual allegations in the complaint “plausibly give  
18       rise to an entitlement of relief.” Id. Though the plausibility inquiry “is not akin to a probability  
19       requirement,” a complaint will not survive a motion to dismiss if its factual allegations “do not  
20       permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct.” Id. at 678 (internal  
21       quotation marks omitted). Plaintiffs must “nudge[] their claims across the line from conceivable to  
22       plausible.” Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570.

23        B.     Analysis

24       Because Plaintiff acknowledges that the SAC does not contain claims for breach of contract  
25       or fraudulent transfer against the Harris Defendants, the Court need only address whether Plaintiff  
26       has adequately pled successor liability as to his claim for breach of employment agreement. “The  
27       general rule of successor nonliability provides that where a corporation purchases, or otherwise  
28       acquires by transfer, the assets of another corporation, the acquiring corporation does not assume the

1 selling corporation's debts and liabilities. “Fisher v. Allis-Chalmers Corp. Prod. Liab. Trust, 95  
2 Cal. App. 4th 1182, 1188 (Cal. Ct. App. 2002.) Successor liability is an equitable doctrine that  
3 allows liability to flow from one corporation to another corporation. Cleveland v. Johnson, 209 Cal.  
4 App. 4th 1315, 1327, 1330 (Cal Ct. App. 2012). In California, a purchaser does not assume the  
5 seller's liabilities unless “(1) there is an express or implied agreement of assumption; (2) the  
6 transaction amounts to a consolidation or merger of the two corporations; (3) the purchasing  
7 corporation is a mere continuation of the seller; or (4) the transfer of assets to the purchaser is for the  
8 fraudulent purpose of escaping liability for the seller's debts.” Id. ¶ 1327. Because the doctrine  
9 shifts liability, it is “not a separate claim” but rather “requires an underlying cause of action and  
10 merely extends the liability on that cause of action to a corporation that would not otherwise be  
11 liable.” Brown Bark III, L.P. v. Haver, 219 Cal. App. 4th 809, 822-23 (Cal. Ct. App. 2013).

12 Plaintiff does not assert successor liability under the express or implied agreement or merger  
13 theories but instead focuses on continuation. Under the “continuation theory” of successor liability,  
14 “corporations cannot escape liability by a mere change of name or a shift in assets when and where  
15 it is shown that the new corporation is, in reality, but a continuation of the old.” Cleveland, 209 Cal.  
16 App. 4th at 1327 (quoting Blank v. Olcovich Shoe Corp., 20 Cal. App. 2d 456, 461 (Cal. Ct. App.  
17 1937)). Successor liability based on “mere continuation” requires one or both of: “(1) no adequate  
18 consideration was given for the predecessor corporation's assets and made available for meeting the  
19 claims of its unsecured creditors; and (2) one or more persons were officers, directors, or  
20 stockholders of both corporations.” Cleveland, 209 Cal. App. 4th at 1327 (quoting Ray v. Alad  
21 Corp., 19 Cal. 3d 22, 29 (Cal. 1977)). “The crucial factor in determining whether a corporate  
22 acquisition constitutes either a de facto merger or a mere continuation is the same: whether adequate  
23 cash consideration was paid for the predecessor corporation's assets.” Franklin v. Usx Corp., 87  
24 Cal. App. 4th 615, 625 (Cal. Ct. App. 2001).

25 In dismissing Plaintiff's successor liability allegations in the FAC, the Court found  
26 insufficient Plaintiff's allegations that the Harris Defendants hired some of Innoprise's employees  
27 and that Harward became a vice president for the Harris Defendants.” (Dkt. 77 at 18.) The Court  
28 also pointed out that Plaintiff did not allege that the \$3.7 million price which the Harris Defendants

1 paid for Innoprise's assets was inadequate to satisfy Innoprise's creditors. According to the FAC,  
2 the diversion of this payment away from Innoprise caused the shortfall. The Court did not dismiss  
3 the successor liability allegations with prejudice, however, because at the hearing, Plaintiff's counsel  
4 asserted that additional, unpled facts supported successor liability.

5 Plaintiff's new allegations in the SAC do not sufficiently support Plaintiff's successor  
6 liability theory to avoid dismissal. Plaintiff's general allegation that the Harris Defendants operated  
7 the business of Innoprise "as a continuation of the business as previously operated as Innoprise"  
8 adds nothing substantive to his previous allegations. (SAC ¶ 48.) Although Plaintiff now alleges  
9 conclusorily that the Harris Defendants "continued the business under the same name only changing  
10 the payee on the contracts," "advertises on the internet as "Innoprise" in seeking employees then  
11 referring them to Harris," and issued a press release stating that Innoprise employees will work for a  
12 new subsidiary and "Innoprise will continue to sell, develop, enhance, support and serve the  
13 Innoprise flagship solutions," these allegations do not correspond to the elements of "continuation"  
14 successor liability. As in the SAC, Plaintiff alleges that Dennis Harward became an employee and  
15 officer of the Harris Defendants. (SAC ¶ 63.) The Court has already determined that this fact is not  
16 enough to overcome the general rule that successors are not liable. Moreover, Plaintiff has still not  
17 adequately explained how the price that the Harris Defendants paid for Innoprise's assets is  
18 inadequate consideration with respect to Innoprise's creditors. Although Plaintiff alleges that  
19 Innoprise's assets were actually worth much more, he does not allege that the payment would not  
20 cover creditors' claims. Rather, he continues to focus on the alleged diversion of this amount from  
21 Innoprise to Harward Investments. (SAC ¶ 59 ("The transfer of the purchase money in the  
22 transaction to Harward Investments . . . was fraudulent as to creditors in that it was for an amount  
23 which was insufficient to pay all unsecured creditors."); ¶ 60 (noting that Defendants made the  
24 payment of the purchase money to a third party or parties with no relationship to the creditors of  
25 Innoprise and "[t]hus, the transfer of assets to Harris was fraudulent").) The Court has already twice  
26 rejected the argument that the Harris Defendants are responsible for that diversion.

27 Plaintiff also fails adequately to allege successor liability on the basis of a fraudulent  
28 transfer. Plaintiff does not explain how his new allegations support successor liability under this

1 theory, and Plaintiff acknowledged in his opposition to the sanctions motion that he does not allege  
2 fraudulent transfer against the Harris Defendants in the SAC. Consequently, the Court dismisses  
3 Plaintiff's breach of employment agreement claim against the Harris Defendants, and any other  
4 claim against them based on successor liability, with prejudice. The Court will not require Plaintiff  
5 to file a new complaint at this time, but clarifies that Plaintiff's only claims against the Harris  
6 Defendants going forward are limited claims for quantum meruit and fraud, as described in the  
7 Court's prior order. (Dkt. 77.)

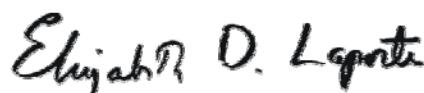
8       C.     Sanctions

9       The Harris Defendants argue that sanctions are warranted under 28 U.S.C. § 1927 and the  
10 Court's inherent authority because Plaintiff realleged breach of employment agreement, breach of  
11 contract, and fraudulent transfer in the SAC despite the Court dismissing these claims from the FAC  
12 without leave to amend. Plaintiff counters that the SAC does not contain claims for breach of  
13 contract and breach of employment agreement against the Harris Defendants and that the Court's  
14 order permitted him leave to amend his with respect to successor liability, which is the basis for  
15 Plaintiff's breach of employment agreement claim against the Harris Defendants.

16       The Court denies the Harris Defendants' motion for sanctions. The Court previously  
17 "dismiss[ed] any claims brought against the Harris Defendants under the theory of successor liability  
18 but [did] so with leave to amend." (Dkt. 77 at 19.) Plaintiff therefore did not violate the Court's  
19 order by alleging in the SAC that the Harris Defendants were liable for breach of employment  
20 agreement as successors in interest to Innoprise.

21       **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

22       Dated: February 21, 2014



23       ELIZABETH D. LAPORTE  
24       United States Chief Magistrate Judge

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